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**SOURCE** Borba.

**FOOD, TOBACCO PRODUCTION UP;  
LIGHT INDUSTRIES FULFILL 3-MONTH PLANS**

FOOD AND TOBACCO PRODUCTION NEARS 1951 QUOTA -- Borba, No 72, 26 Mar 49

Josip Cazi, Minister of Light Industry, speaking before the Second Congress of Trade Unions of the Food and Tobacco Industry, announced that the 1948 production plan for the food industry was met 104.2 percent in volume and value and 94.8 percent in assortment, while the plan for the tobacco industry was met 108.4 percent in volume and value and 98.8 percent in assortment. This year the monthly production plans for the food industry were met 97 percent in January and 109 percent in February. Plans for the tobacco industry were met 105 percent in January and 109 percent in February.

By the end of 1948, production in the food industry had reached 90.23 percent and in the tobacco industry 97.43 percent of the figures set by the Five-Year Plan for the end of 1951. Last year production of sugar had increased 52 percent since 1939, oils 84 percent, spirits 126 percent, and paste products 12 percent. In the tobacco industry, the production of cured tobacco was 93.5 percent greater than in 1947, the production of processed tobacco was 32.10 percent greater.

A nicotine factory established this year in Skoplje will soon produce plant insecticides and raw materials for medicines.

To raise the standard of living the 1949 production plan for the national food industry has been increased 38.2 percent, for the republic food industry 34.51 percent, and for the tobacco industry 34.6 percent. This expansion will necessitate the repair, construction, and installation of new equipment in the oil factories to increase production by about 25 percent over the present figure. This equipment will be made in Yugoslavia with Yugoslav facilities.

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## RESUME

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**NEW PRODUCTS FOR LIGHT INDUSTRY -- Borba, No 77, 31 Mar 49**

Several light industry enterprises of national significance have fulfilled their 3-month production plans ahead of schedule.

The "Sava" Rubber Products Factory in Kranj completed its plan in volume and value on 14 March, 17 days ahead of schedule. This will permit the factory to begin producing truck tires and other items never made there before during the second quarter 1949.

The glass factory in Straza fulfilled its 3-month plan in quantity by 110 percent and in value by 106.2 percent on 26 March. Last year the production plan was far exceeded, and production was doubled in comparison with the pre-war figure, without an increase in the capacity of the factory. A machine which will speed the production of small medicine bottles several times is now being perfected.

Other light industrial enterprises that fulfilled their plans ahead of schedule are the glass factory in Paracin, the glass bottle factory in Arandjelovac, the shoe department of the Yugoslav Rubber and Shoe Combine, the "Prolek" (Medicine) Medicinal Products factory in Zagreb, the "Alkaloid" Factory, and ten textile mills.

**IMPROVED SUPPLY FOR TRACTOR OPERATORS -- Borba, No 77, 31 Mar 49**

In connection with the greatly expanded plan for farm production, special efforts have been made to assure tractor operators of the best possible supplies of clothing and shoes.

The problem has been solved most adequately in Slovenia, where during the last 3 months each tractor operator received a suit of working clothes and special material for trousers. The machine tractor stations have been receiving more work shoes. Tractor operators receive all these items at lower prices. One suit of working clothes costs 300 to 500 dinars and a pair of shoes 180 dinars. Soon the operators will receive certificates for shoes, and at the beginning of April a certain number of raincoats will be distributed to them.

Recently workers in Croatian machine tractor stations received certain amounts of shoes, suits, raincoats, woolen cloth, socks, bed linen, soap, and dishes. In December, 200 leather coats, 200 fur caps, 200 leather gloves, and 345 suits of work clothes were distributed to workers in Macedonian machine tractor stations.

Little has been done to provide supplementary supplies of shoes to tractor operators in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Serbia. Cloth for overalls has been distributed in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In Leskovac, Svetozarevo, and Nis, where the machine tractor stations and the People's Councils have achieved better cooperation, each worker has received 3 meters of woolen cloth, one winter coat, three pairs of underwear, and low shoes. In Pozarevac and Sapeac, where the least effort has been made, the managements have purchased nothing. Winter coats given them by the Machine Tractor Station Administration have been lying in storage for a month, while the tractor operators worked in the cold in inadequate clothing.

One reason for the failure of the machine tractor station plan for the last fall was poor housing of tractor operators. Most machine tractor stations did not have covered sleeping cars or kitchens for the operators. In Bela Crkva, for example, when the weather was cold, the operators had to return to town by tractor to spend the night. To prevent such losses of time, cabins

- 2 -

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or sleeping cars are now being built in all the republics except Slovenia, where they are not needed.

Most Machine tractor stations have their own farms, from which they supply their workers with food. The workers in the Krusevac Machine Tractor Station which has no farm, have to pay 1,100 dinars per month for food. Food is poor and expensive also at the Pozarevac and Prokuplje Machine Tractor Stations, which likewise have no farms.

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- 3 -

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